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Nixon After a 'Confidence' Loss

By Fred Farris

ON, Nov. 25.—President Nixon tonight fired Interior Secretary J. Hickel because they did not have a relationship of "confidence," the White House announced.

Mr. Hickel, who has been mildly critical of Mr. Nixon for failing to support his youth, becomes the first Nixon cabinet official to be dismissed.

Department post will go to Republican National Committee. Mr. C. B. Morton, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters. The President gave Mr. Hickel, a former governor of Alaska, the word of his firing at a meeting that started at 10 p.m. EST, half an hour before the announcement of his discharge.

Mr. Nixon will nominate Rep. C. B. Morton, a Maryland congressman, to replace Mr. Hickel. Mr. Hickel will be replaced by Interior Under-Secretary Fred Russell.

Just last night, in a taped TV interview on CBS, Mr. Hickel said he had no knowledge of any definite plan of the President's to fire him, despite rumors that have circulated for several days. He asserted that if he left the Interior post, it would be "with an arrow through my heart rather than a bullet in the back."

Mr. Ziegler said the President did not see the TV program, and the firing should not be attributed to any one episode.

Rather, he said, "the President feels that the required elements for a good and continued relationship which must exist between the President and his cabinet members simply did not exist in this case."

The White House spokesman continued: "The President feels it is extremely important for the essential elements of mutual confidence to exist between the President and members of the cabinet, and the President felt in this particular case this relationship did not exist."

Answering reporters' questions, Mr. Ziegler said there was no particular instance of a lack of proper management of his department on the part of Secretary Hickel.

Letter leaked. Mr. Hickel last summer sent the President a personal letter which leaked to the press—urging him to pay attention to the criticism and expressions of disillusionment voiced by many young persons with the administration's policies. He said the President's alienation from the young would be a tragic mistake.

During the recent campaign, Mr. Nixon pointed repeatedly to youthful protesters and attacked their behavior with strong words.

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Time May Run Out on Trade Bill

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Chances that the Senate will pass the controversial trade bill have been further reduced by reports that it will not be ready for debate when Congress reconvenes after the Thanksgiving holiday weekend.

Speculation is therefore mounting that not enough time is left before the end of the congressional session to complete the legislation. Even if the Senate does pass the bill, it is likely to approve a version different from that already passed by the House. More time would then be consumed while the differences were ironed out in a Senate-House conference.

Meanwhile, a bipartisan group of 21 senators has formally stated that action on any foreign trade legislation would be unwise in this session of Congress.

The group, led by Republican Jacob Javits (N.Y.) and Democrat Walter Mondale (Minn.), opposes the House version as too protectionist and likely to set off a world trade war.

Among other things, it would impose import quotas on textiles and shoes, provide potential relief against imports for other domestic industries and provide tax relief for U.S. exporters.

The Senate group met yesterday to plan strategy. They were faced with two major alternatives: Support a more liberal White House substitute bill or opt for no measure at all.

In the end, the latter won out after the White House proposal was received rather coolly. "In the agreement," made public today, the group of 21 Democrats and 12 Republicans said it is "increasingly clear that such legislation is not possible" before Congress quits for the year close to Christmas.

Industrialists from every major European trading nation warned in a joint statement today that a restrictive U.S. trade bill would lead to retaliation.

Details on Page 7.

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THE LAST HARANGUE—With banners flying and a companion—who also killed himself—listening intently, Yukio Mishima speaks to assembled Japanese troops.

Japanese Author's Dramatic Bid For Rearmament Ends in Hara Kiri

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (AP).—Yukio Mishima, one of Japan's most gifted novelists, committed hara kiri today in a general's office after he and four young followers had raided the office with drawn samurai swords to dramatize his belief that the nation should rearm.

Before plunging a samurai sword into his stomach before the eyes of Lt. Gen. Kenzo Matsuda, commander of the Eastern Army, Mr. Mishima had cried to 2,000 officers and soldiers: "We will take our lives to protect against Japan's constitution which prohibits Japan's rearmament." One of his last phrases was "Tennen heika banzai" (Long live the emperor).

Masakazu Morita, 25, a lieutenant in Mr. Mishima's 80-man militant society, "Tate No Kai" (The Shield), delivered the coup de grace in approved samurai fashion, decapitating the 45-year-old novelist as he crouched on the floor with the shirt of his self-designed uniform open and blood oozing from his stomach.

One of the extremist university youths who joined Mr. Mishima in forming the private army two years ago, Mr. Morita then seated himself, drew out a short samurai sword and plunged it into his neck. One of the three surviving youths seized a long sword and chopped off Mr. Morita's head.

Mr. Mishima's suicide stunned and bewildered the nation which had regarded his flirtation with rightist militarism as either a passing fad or of little importance.

His reputation as an author, playwright, actor and lecturer overshadowed this phase of his life.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

A FINAL GESTURE—Yukio Mishima during his last harangue shortly before turning to commit hara-kiri.

Gromyko's Visit Presses Ulbricht On Berlin Policy

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, flew into East Berlin today for urgent consultations with Walter Ulbricht in an apparent attempt to coordinate Russian and East German policy on the delicate Berlin problem.

Mr. Gromyko's surprise trip, his second visit to the East German capital within less than four weeks, came at a time of widespread reports among East bloc observers of serious differences between the Soviet Union and East Germany over Communist relations with Bonn.

ADN, the East German press agency, said Mr. Gromyko conferred with Mr. Ulbricht, the Communist leader, and with other leaders, including Premier Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Otto Winzer. The statement indicated that the Russian official left East Berlin shortly after the meeting.

The report said the talks, conducted in a "cordial and mutually beneficial atmosphere," dealt with acute questions "that concern European security and that are of mutual interest to both sides." However, there was no mention of unanimity or agreement having been achieved.

The Russian delegation included Valentin Palm, head of the European desk at the Moscow Foreign Ministry, who played a leading role in drawing up the Moscow non-aggression pact with West Germany last summer. Also present was Ambassador Piotr Abramov, the Russian representative at the current four-power talks on Berlin, now reported in virtual deadlock.

In fact, Mr. Gromyko's visit was fitted in between Monday's ambassadorial round, at which the envoys from the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union found themselves at an impasse, and the opening of German-level talks scheduled for Friday in East Berlin.

At the Big Four session Mr. Abramov declined to offer Russian guarantees for civilian access to this isolated city, arguing that the East Germans had sovereign control over West Berlin's lifelines to the West across the Communist country's territory.

However, despite this hard-line stance, viewed by the West as non-constructive, the Russians are known to be earnestly seeking some measure of progress on Berlin, which they feel they need since the Bonn government has made ratification of the Moscow pact dependent on satisfactory arrangements here.

In these circumstances, the Russians, unwilling to yield openly to the Western powers, have put pressure on East Berlin to open talks with the West Germans on a possible German-level accommodation.

They hope they could present such an accord to the allies as an "acceptable settlement" and thus pave the way for their treaty with Bonn to go into force.

The West views this development with concern and has warned Bonn about allied misgivings on yielding to this Russian scheme.

The East Germans also are seen to be less than enthusiastic about being forced to reopen talks with the West Germans, since they are opposed to rapprochement with West Germany.

Mr. Gromyko is thought to have told them today that the Soviet Union expects some positive results from the Friday meeting. The East Germans, on the other hand, were said to be hoping for a further hardening between East and West which might put off détente in Europe.

Observers said Mr. Ulbricht chose to stay conspicuously away from the current Hungarian party congress at Budapest to show off the rift with the Russians and the other East bloc leaders over ideological questions and above all over the approach toward West Germany.

The official reason given by the East Germans was the 77-year-old veteran Communist's ailing health. But reports that Mr. Ulbricht had suffered a heart attack were dismissed as wrong.

Observers said that the confrontation the East German leader sought to avoid in Budapest was now expected to come to a head at the Warsaw Pact summit, tentatively scheduled for early December by the East bloc leaders present at the Hungarian conference.

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Raid Revealed to Preserve U.S. 'Credibility,' Laird Says

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Disclosure of the commando-type attempt to free U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam was required to preserve the Defense Department's "credibility," Secretary Melvin R. Laird testified today.

"We were being accused of something we had not done," Mr. Laird told the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "We were accused of sending waves upon waves of attacking planes against the Hanoi-Haiphong area, he said.

"I think it would have created a tremendous problem in the United States" to let those reports stand unchallenged, said Mr. Laird, because they conflicted with administration claims that the war is winding down and the Vietnamization program is a success.

"It was not my plan to bring this [raid] to the attention of the public necessarily," But the Defense Department, he said, was placed in the position where "a certain problem of credibility could be created for us" so "I did recommend that we go public."

In addition, he said, "when we hit them in the North, if we ever do—I don't want them to think that we hit so softly."

Mr. Laird's testimony shed new light on how and why the administration converted a bold mission that failed into a publicized example of national valor and honor.

Mr. Laird and Secretary of State William F. Rogers joined today in insisting that the unsuccessful raid can have no adverse diplomatic consequences.

No Harm to Talks Seen. There can be no diplomatic damage to the Vietnam negotiations in Paris, Mr. Rogers maintained, because "the fact of the matter is that no progress has been made in Paris—it is as simple as that."

"If the other side is interested in a settlement," Mr. Rogers told the House committee, "the prospects for peace are good. But I can't tell you what the other side has in mind."

"I don't think it [the raid] will have an effect on the talks one way or another," said Mr. Rogers. "I think the other side will make it look like it will have adverse effects... but I don't believe that for a moment."

Mr. Rogers told committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Wants U.S. to Continue to 'Extricate' POWs

Nov. 25 (AP).—Sen. J. Edgar Hoover today said that despite the risk of war, the United States should continue to try to rescue its prisoners of war.

Mr. Hoover said, "I am not going to give up on the effort to rescue our prisoners of war. We are going to continue to try to rescue our prisoners of war."

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Pontiff Notes Symbolic Value of Asian Trip

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI described himself today as an ant who would try to swim through seas of humanity when he visits Asia. He leaves tomorrow morning.

Upon Congress?

its Groups Charge Misuse of Funds to Ease Integration

By Jack Rosenthal

STON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Federal program to ease integration with money set so far to "a fraud" press, six civil rights groups released yesterday.

n-Weapon and Grows, se Is Told

STON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—D. McCarthy, D., said today that the gov-

still stockpiling arms a year is long enough to begin destroying horrors." McCarthy, who long has been U.S. development and biological warfare, noted that Mr. ov. 25, 1969, announced that States would con-

search in the field to immunization. McCarthy said, "little is changed from a that while 'the House agency below is sitting is, with a business-

side... funds totaling \$10 million are allocated for warfare to be used in or even most adminis-

trials know or under- McCarthy said that a year on announcement: chemicals are still in Vietnam."

Geneva protocol on awaiting ratification. e-spreading agents sit storage bins for ssman told the House: have been taken to e vest stockpiles of agents which cause fever, anthrax and encephalitis continue at Pine Bluffs—the enal of CBW weapons.

ules Relaxed for Aliens

TON, Nov. 25 (AP).—ron signed an executive rday permitting the from selective service for aliens who have abroad by American in executive, manager- al posts and come to States in connection obs.

y, such nonimmigrant id have been liable for und service in the U.S. ces after a year's perma- nence in this country. e exempted only with loss of eligibility for ship.

study of 295 school districts and charged that federal funds had been distributed with haste, "bureaucratic bungling," political motives and bad faith.

As a result, the report's sponsors said, many school districts have benefited even though they continue flagrant discrimination against black children. Other districts have used the funds improperly for such unrelated purposes as television equipment and fans, they said.

And some districts that proposed comprehensive desegregation projects were given only fractions of the amount asked for, the report said.

The report cited scores of specific examples of what it asserted were abuses. One was Troy, Ala., under court orders to merge the formerly black high school with white Henderson High.

"The school district complied by renaming the black school Henderson High School, South Campus, firing one black principal and replacing him with a white and leaving the black students there," the report said.

Nevertheless, the Troy district has received a \$28,300 desegregation grant, it said.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which administers the new emergency school assistance program, promptly defended the program. In a statement, the department said that its administrators had done a good job considering how quickly they have had to act.

Neighborhood First

The department also said that evaluations would be made in all districts receiving funds. Where problems cannot be resolved through negotiation, "enforcement action will be taken," the statement said.

The six civil rights groups released the report jointly at a news conference yesterday. They are the American Friends Service Committee, the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and the Washington Research Project.

Their report dealt only with the initial operation of the emergency desegregation program, which so far has received \$75 million.

The findings, however, are likely to have large implications. The House Education Committee approved yesterday a bill authorizing \$1.5 billion to expand the program. A similar measure is under consideration in the Senate.

The civil rights groups' spokesmen, speaking as individuals, said yesterday that they were deeply pessimistic about the federal government's capacity to administer the larger amount properly. Some said that they were so discouraged that they now opposed the \$1.5 billion program.

Cold Wave in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—Winty cold numbed the eastern two-thirds of the nation yesterday and set record low temperatures in 11 states stretching from Pennsylvania and Florida to Texas. A new snowfall raised to 16 inches the total on the ground at Erie, Pa., and South Valley, N.Y.



THE WHITE SEASON—Automobiles are stuck in deep snow near Buffalo, N.Y., as a storm dumped two feet of snow on the road but only flurries on the city.

Senate Unit Restores Aid Cut by House

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday restored \$555 million cut earlier by the House from foreign aid funds for this fiscal year and sent the \$2.3 billion money bill to the Senate floor for an early vote.

The money for the period ending next June 30 includes \$1.817 billion for various economic assistance programs in developing countries and \$350 million for military aid grants. Both programs

have been operating under a continuing resolution authorizing expenditures at last year's levels.

The committee bill is about \$4 million above the level of economic aid requested by the administration.

The panel put back all of the funds cut by the House to grant the \$1.813 billion asked by the administration for economic assistance programs. The Senate panel then added \$4 million to the amount requested for American schools and hospitals abroad.

Then it cut \$100,000 from administrative funds asked for the State Department, leaving the net increase over the administration's overall figure at \$3.9 million for economic assistance.

As reported to the Senate the committee bill was slightly under the \$2.286 billion provided in the authorizing legislation earlier in the session. Of this amount \$1.899 billion was authorized for economic aid and \$386 million for military assistance grants.

The measure on which the Senate committee acted yesterday takes no account of President Nixon's recent supplemental request for \$1.03 billion in military aid. The additional request ultimately would add \$508 million to the military aid items contained in the measure approved yesterday.

The additional \$500 million in military aid for Israel asked by the President was authorized earlier by both legislative bodies in approving the military procurement bill. The money earmarked for Israel would be in the form of loans to be repaid in dollars.

Included in the economic aid funds approved yesterday were \$570 million for development loans outside Latin America; \$396.8 million for technical assistance; \$337 million for loans through the Alliance for Progress with Latin American countries; and \$414.6 million for so-called supporting assistance to countries maintaining larger military establishments than they can finance on their own.

Veto Challenged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The House passed yesterday a \$17.7 billion appropriations bill as a replacement for an \$18 billion version that President Nixon vetoed on the ground that it was too big.

A 375-10 roll call vote sent the measure to the Senate. The bill finances the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Veterans Administration and a score of independent agencies for the fiscal year ending next June 30.

Its total, \$241 million more than Mr. Nixon requested, is \$733 million more than the same agencies were given last year. The President vetoed the original \$18 billion measure in August as representing "the kind of big spending that would drive up prices or demand higher taxes."

Greek-Albanian Phones

ATHENS, Nov. 25 (AP).—Greece today opened telephone and cable communications with its pro-Chinese, Communist neighbor, Albania. The two nations have had no diplomatic ties since World War II.

Sweden Expels U.S. Deserter Imprisoned on Drug Charge

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Sweden today expelled an American Vietnam deserter, sentenced for drug trafficking, in a move which signaled a tougher policy against the approximately 400 American war protesters living in this country.

Government officials said that the expulsion of Joseph Parra, 21, of Freeport, Texas, was only the beginning. At least a dozen other GIs now serving sentences in Swedish jails for drug crimes will follow him when they are released.

Several dozen other Americans, who have been charged or are under investigation in connection with drug smuggling and drug peddling, also run the risk of being sent back to the United States if sentenced to jail, the officials said.

Premier Olof Palme's get-tough policy against the deserters and draft dodgers was well timed. In recent months, Swedes have gradually lost whatever sympathy they had for the exiles because of the drug cases.

Parra, who was serving in Vietnam when he defected and fled to Sweden by way of Japan two years ago, was sentenced last year to 21 months in prison for smuggling LSD and other drugs from Denmark to Sweden and then selling them here.

The court also ordered him expelled when he had served his sentence. He appealed to the government three times to lift the expulsion order but was turned down despite noisy protests.

The militant American Deserters Committee mustered several hundred Americans and Swedish supporters for a protest demonstration after the government refused to rescind the order on Nov. 13.

The Swedish Communist party protested and a group of 23 Americans began a hunger strike Sunday in an attempt to force the government to change the ruling.

But this morning a patrol car was waiting outside Norrtälje pri-



Joseph Parra, aboard plane in Stockholm prior to departure for New York.

on, north of Stockholm, when Parra was released after serving two thirds of his term.

He was driven to Stockholm's Arlanda airport and swiftly put aboard a flight for New York. More than 50 armed officers ringed the aircraft. There were no demonstrations or incidents.

Parra himself refused to talk to newsmen.

"The kind of tough to get out of jail this morning, fly across the Atlantic and get picked up again on the other side," he told one of the officers who took him aboard the Pan Am flight.

He left his Swedish wife, Sonja Lundstrom, behind. He married her in prison earlier this month apparently in the hope that this would help his case.

Military police took Parra into custody upon his arrival in New York. He nearly eluded the policemen at the airport but was arrested in the customs area. Mrs. Parra was not told of her husband's expulsion until his plane had left.

'37 Treaty Saves Briton From U.S. Military Service

SAN JOSE, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP).—A 33-year-old treaty between Britain and the United States has saved a young London banker from induction into the U.S. Army.

District Court Judge Robert F. Peckham signed a temporary restraining order Monday and ordered the government to appear Dec. 4 to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

The Londoner, Michael L. Bune-man, 25, was born in Berkeley, Calif., of British parents, who took him back to England when he was two months old. He has lived there ever since except for a five-week visit to California in 1963.

During the visit he had his 18th birthday and had to register for Selective Service.

Ordered to report for induction next Wednesday, Mr. Bune-man engaged San Jose attorney Jerry Berg, who dug up the 1937 treaty stating:

"A person possessing two or more nationalities who habitually resides in one of the countries whose nationality he possesses and who is, in fact, most closely connected with that country, shall be exempt from all military obligation in the other country or countries."

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This is today's Europe. Her industries work full blast. Her cities reach skyward. Her people demand an ever higher standard of living. Europe needs BASF products. That is why we manufacture all over Europe; in countries belonging to the Common Market, the Inner Six, as well as in the Outer Seven. Our research laboratories are in Ludwigshafen, Germany. But BASF production plants for plastics, fiber raw materials, fertilizer and plant protection agents and magnetic storage media are in many European countries — in Belgium, in the Netherlands, in France, Austria and Spain. We manufacture where the markets are. The employees on our BASF's multinational team may speak different languages, but they have the same goal: they work in Europe and on other continents for a better standard of living in our world.

BASF — worldwide chemistry

BASF

Yahya Tours Cyclone Areas, Helps to Distribute Supplies

BHOLA, East Pakistan, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—President Yahya Khan distributed blankets and food to women and orphaned children on this offshore island today on his first tour of the cyclone-devastated areas of East Pakistan.

He flew to some of the hardest-hit districts in the face of accusations from opposition political leaders of government neglect and indifference over the fate of the survivors of the Nov. 13 disaster.

As he toured the area, the giant international relief operation to aid the survivors—now threatened with death from starvation or disease—got into full swing.

Transport Improves

The operation has been handicapped by lack of helicopters and shallow-draft boats to ferry food and medical supplies to the remote, mud-plastered island in which 175,000 people are officially

estimated to have died in the cyclone.

The stench of death was strong as the president and his party landed at the district office of Chakrabarti, 18 miles north of Patuakhali.

Mr. Yahya watched sweating troops repairing roads and the distribution of relief supplies.

For the people of this area, at least, the danger of starvation has been eased. Each villager is getting a ration of about six pounds of food a week, as well as clothing.

Mr. Yahya flew onto the southern island of Hatis, where more than 17,000 people were killed, according to official figures. Only about 750 corpses have been found. The others were apparently washed out to sea by the fierce undertow of the receding tidal waves.

In Bhola, about 1,000 people surrounded the district office and looted food from the allocation of food. Women and children cried out for the handout of crushed wheat and beans.

After announcing a gift of 15,000 rupees (about \$3,200) to the community, the president threw blankets and food to the women and children who surged forward.

Police guards, some of them wielding heavy sticks, beat back the crowds when they threatened to get out of hand.

Earlier, during a briefing at Noakhali, the president was assured by civilian and military officials that food and clothing were now flowing reasonably freely into the devastated areas. Medical officers reported cases of conjunctivitis, an eye ailment, caused by the effects of salt water, and said many people were suffering from shock.

The district commissioner of the Chittagong area said relief work was still being affected by the extreme shortage of small boats, the usual means of communication in the labyrinth of the Ganges Delta.

Mr. Yahya is staying overnight on Bhola and resuming his tour tomorrow.

The Greening Of the Acropolis

ATHENS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The government hopes to turn the Acropolis into an oasis of green in the name of beauty and safety.

Prof. Spyros Marinatos, general inspector of antiquities, said Greek archaeological authorities want to cover the bare rock, looming above Athens with its ruined temples, with dirt and "a green carpet" of grass.

"Today parts of the foundations of the Parthenon are bare. It could not have been like this in the old days," said Prof. Marinatos.

He said once the Acropolis was covered with turf, it would be less dangerous to visitors. "The rock has become so slippery that we have at least 50 injuries annually," he said.

Obituaries

Jerusalem's Latin Patriarch Alberto Gori, 81; a Franciscan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem and custodian of many of Christianity's holiest shrines, Msgr. Alberto Gori, 81, died in the Old City of Jerusalem of a heart attack yesterday.

His death followed a year-long illness. He entered the French Hospital here Oct. 30 and returned to the patriarchate inside the walled city ten days ago.

Last rites and burial will be at the Patriarchate Cathedral tomorrow.

Msgr. Gori will be succeeded by Bishop Giacomo Giuseppe Beltritti, 60, who was appointed coadjutor with the right of succession five years ago.

Msgr. Gori was born in San Piero Agliana, in the diocese of Pistoia, Italy. He entered the Franciscan Order in 1910 and was elevated to be Patriarch of Jerusalem in 1949.

The Jerusalem See covers Israel, Jordan and Cyprus.

Karl Schmidt-Luders PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP).—Karl Schmidt-Luders, 59, director of the industrial and energy division of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, died here last night. Dr. Schmidt-Luders came to the OECD post

Wolfe Kaufman, 65, Dies; Theater And Music Critic

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Wolfe Kaufman, 65, former theater critic of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, died of a heart attack yesterday at the American Hospital.

He had been in the hospital since suffering a previous heart attack a month ago.

Born in Lemberg, Poland, Mr. Kaufman went to the United States in his youth and worked as a reporter and theater writer for the Chicago Sun and the Chicago Tribune.

For the last 15 years he had lived in Paris, writing on the theater and music for this paper from 1955 to 1968.

He also wrote from Paris for the Times of London, Musical Artist and Variety and was Paris representative of impresario Sol Hurok.

Mr. Kaufman published two books of short stories, "I Hate Blondes" and "Call Me Mate," and had recently completed an autobiography. He is survived by his wife.

DEATH NOTICE

QUEEN ISABELLA

Today, the 46th anniversary of the death of Queen Isabella of Castile, the principles that were the guidelines of her moral realm, continue to full vigor among us. She was the first to conceive of and strive for an America united under a rule of equity and justice. Everyone, especially we Americans, have lots to be grateful for today, especially the discovery of America by Spain.

John Paul Paine
444 S. McKean St., KITTANNING, Pa., U.S.A.



PLAYING WITH DANGER—Danielle Flood and George Marzocchi, of New York, learning the rules of a new game, called Dirty Water, developed by Urban Systems, Inc. The game demonstrates the evils of water pollution and the benefits of pollution control. It is one of a number of ecology-minded games being marketed for Christmas.

Jordanians Rout Guerrillas From Stronghold in the North

AMMAN, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A Jordanian spokesman said King Hussein's troops routed a dissident Palestinian guerrilla gang from its stronghold in north Jordan today.

He said there was some fighting but no casualties and the army took complete control of the area.

An Arab news report said four major guerrilla groups have decided to merge with the "regular" Palestine Liberation Army. There was no immediate confirmation and guerrilla sources in Amman were silent about a projected meeting to discuss merger plans.

King Hussein, meanwhile, made preparations for a major diplomatic offensive embracing the Arab world and Western nations.

Official sources said he would travel to Cairo next Wednesday and then go on to Saudi Arabia, Britain, the United States, France and West Germany. The sources said he planned to return to London to spend Christmas with his British-born wife, Princess Munira.

A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman charged Jordanian Army troops with using mortars and heavy machine guns early today on guerrilla positions near the northern town of Jerash.

"Criminal Plans" The forces of the hiring authority are continuing to crush the plans for a revolution," he said.

The government spokesman, quoted by Amman radio, said the army moved against the guerrillas after a deadline for their departure expired. He said the guerrillas, based at Sagrat el-Astour, three miles north of Jerash, opened fire on an army patrol Nov. 15 and was in another clash the following day.

An agreement was reached with the forces of the hiring authority are continuing to crush the plans for a revolution," he said.

The government spokesman, quoted by Amman radio, said the army moved against the guerrillas after a deadline for their departure expired. He said the guerrillas, based at Sagrat el-Astour, three miles north of Jerash, opened fire on an army patrol Nov. 15 and was in another clash the following day.

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Lindsay, Aides Take Pay Cuts

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Mayor John V. Lindsay and 25 other top city officials have agreed to take cuts of \$1,000 in their annual salaries.

The move came after the mayor announced that 500 city employees would be laid off because of financial problems.

The majority of the officials who agreed to take the salary cuts are paid from \$35,000 to \$42,500 a year.

Deputy Mayors Richard Aurelio and Timothy Costello get \$45,000 a year each, while Mayor Lindsay is paid \$50,000.

Rockefeller Spent \$2 A Vote—\$6.79 Million ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 25 (AP).—Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller spent \$6,794,627 in his recent successful bid for re-election—more than \$2 for each vote he received.

He garnered a few more than three million votes in defeating Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg.

Mr. Goldberg's expense report has not yet been received, but a preliminary statement filed ten days before Election Day revealed he had by then spent \$1,374,246.

Court Frees Brother Of Dr. King's Slayer SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25 (Reuters).—A court yesterday cleared a brother of James Earl Ray—convicted assassin of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.—of aggravated assault in the shooting of a self-proclaimed Nazi.

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French Deputy Tells Police He Recognized an Abductor

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Gaulist Deputy Michel de Grailly today told police investigators that he had recognized one of the men who kidnapped him last night.

Recovering today from the effects of the first political kidnapping here in the recent worldwide wave, Mr. de Grailly hinted strongly that despite a leftist tract found at the scene, the kidnappers were rightists.

He indicated that he had fished them by breaking out of a trunk where he was left beaten, drugged and chained. The trunk had been left in a small truck parked in an underground garage, generally empty at night.

Maotist Title Used

Although Mr. de Grailly said he could not reveal the kidnappers' political identity while police were investigating, he did say that their affiliation did not seem to correspond to the tract of the Nouvelle Résistance Populaire, a small Maotist group.

Government spokesman Léo Hamon said following today's weekly cabinet meeting that the kidnapping represented the kind of violence that the government would oppose "with firmness."

Mr. Hamon seemed to be referring to the recent crackdown on leftists.

Mr. de Grailly is probably best known to the public for what has come to be known as the "La Villette affair." La Villette is the huge relatively new stockyards and slaughterhouse area in northeast Paris which has recently been attacked in the press as having been a waste of public funds.

Minute, the extreme rightist weekly, accused Mr. de Grailly of being responsible for the situation at La Villette. Mr. de Grailly is now suing Minute, with the trial set to begin next Thursday.

Mr. de Grailly, 50, is also one of the leaders of the Movement for the Independence of Europe, a politically mixed-group which believes fanatically in Gaullist foreign policy. He was the author of a long report published Monday calling for the foundation of a Europe-wide political group.

Despite Mr. de Grailly's reluctance to blame them, the Nouvelle Résistance Populaire said in a communiqué today that they were indeed the kidnappers. It called the affair a "just action" brought about by the movement, which it called a proletarian organization of partisans.

The communiqué called the Gaullist "totalitarian" and blamed them for La Villette, the incarceration of Maotist leader Alain Geismar and the suppression of Rara Kiri, a generally anarchist-inspired underground weekly.

Banned Leftist Group

The Nouvelle Résistance Populaire is known to the police as a branch of the Frontlibre Left, the Maotist group which is illegal here. Mr. Geismar, already in jail on another charge, was sentenced to two years in jail yesterday for having reorganized it. Despite their taking the credit, neither police nor Mr. de Grailly seemed willing tonight to admit that the Maotists were responsible.

In addition to threatening him with pistols, the kidnappers beat him severely last night and gave him an injection of something before abandoning him. He was accused as he got out of his car, a few yards from his home.

"I was very afraid," he said tonight. "I was suffocating in that trunk. But when I realized they had bored holes in it, I regained my spirits. I arched my back and the cover jumped open. My aggressors were gone."

The federal tribunal, Swiss supreme penal body, heard both verdict and sentenced the five to 10 years in prison.

The trial of seven employees of a Swiss firm, accused of involvement in the kidnapping of a Swiss arms industry.

Of the \$8,700,000 Swiss (\$20 million) in arms prosecution says were ill ported by the firm over year period, more than 10 to South Africa. Smaller went to Malaysia, Niger, Arabie, Israel, Egypt and the indictment said.

All the countries were embargoed arms. None of the seven accused Dieter Buehrle, the old multimillionaire arms company, made a final at the end of the three-ings.

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Defense Hi Swiss Law In Arms C

Says Acts of Acc 'Bordered' Legal

LAUBANNE, Switzerland (Reuters).—A defense lawyer today told a court of seven men accused involvement in illegally arms to South Africa, that their behavior bordered on

Juerg Meister, counsel of the men, said the Swiss embargo on South Africa, aspects not justified under law and the accused, a acting out of loyalty to t and obedience to their had violated "unconvinic istrative measures" rather law.

"Their behavior was on der between legality and ty," the lawyer said.

Not even all the United members obeyed the em South Africa, he said, cith and Italy. Why should Sw which was not even a n the UN, obey it, he ask amination. The verdict is day.

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and's Edo de Waart: emporary Man of Music

By Jules B. Farber

RDAM.—Edo de Waart is one of the most con- of today's symphony because he's young, communicate with the audience and competently have bridged the gap in his audiences orchestras he leads. Frank Zappa, the Mothers of In- p group, told the Musical Express better watch out I just met in Hol- le Waart. He has a nage-sort of cross ul McCartney and He's a 29-year tra conductor, but it big pretty soon. I had only once when he said ad discussed doing s new pop opera, which we see like k happening in a why he should think anybody's idol is he becomes a pop the conductor is sly with where he's classical music now in his fourth ermanent conductor rdam Philharmonic his first as conduc- Netherlands Opera, teacher sings in the fourth as artistic of the Netherlands nble; and he guest, me of the world's stras regularly. was 22. De Waart with one of the six wards in the Mid-ucting competition. r got \$3,500 and chosen by Leonard become his assis- he New York Phil- De Waart was one

hated it, there is verstatement, but I it. I had almost do, no role in the music making. Don't I was very active until then and sud- this precious prize ed over my head.

"Before going over, I was co- principal oboist with the Am- sterдам Concertgebouw Orches- tra, played first oboe with the Netherlands Wind Ensemble, played in the Amlos Wind Quartet and was studying con- ducting at the Amsterdam Music Lyceum."

"Perhaps I conducted a total of five hours during my season there," he said. "Once I took over half a concert for Bern- stein on four days' notice and went on stage without having a rehearsal with the orchestra. I also conducted 'Pictures for an Exhibition' in the young people's concert series on tele- vision—for eight minutes! But, generally, I was just watching the master and getting frus- trated."

"Two good things did come out of the New York stint for De Waart. During a Christmas holiday in Holland, he was of- fered a post with the Rotter- dam Philharmonic when he completed his Manhattan and Amsterdam obligations. And George Szell, who had seen him filling in unofficially as assistant conductor earlier with the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam, met De Waart again in New York and invited him to "come observe us at work." In 1967, the Dutchman lived in Cleveland and felt then, and still does, that the late George Szell's orchestra is the best in the United States.

De Waart has played the piano since he was 8, the oboe since he was 13 and took up the cello at 19 in the conserva- tory—"but I was too old to start a string instrument. That's why it's under the piano. I only play the piano now. I lost the feeling in my mouth for the oboe with the essential 'embouchure' or mouth mus- cles needed. I wanted to con- duct so badly that right after the Mikropoulos prize I gave it up."

De Waart has been called the "Mozart in blue jeans" be- cause of his high-spirited train- ing-camp sessions with the 15- man Netherlands Wind Ensem- ble. Shorts and bare chests are de rigueur. Rehearsals



Edo de Waart: Sometimes called "Mozart in blue jeans."

are broken for go-carting, bicy- cles and horsing around—all of which help them communi- cate, "something very rare in most orchestras," according to De Waart.

De Waart lives in a modern Amsterdam apartment with his second wife, Rick, an actress with the Netherlands Comedy

His children by the first mar- riage—Marjolyn, 5 and Boris, 4—often come spend a night and play with De Waart's room-sized toy train complex. The conductor is also a fan of Chaplin movies and comic strips. "I guess these are all things I missed out on some- time in growing up," he said.

Art in Rome: Exhibitions by Three Woman Painters

By Edith Schloss

ROME.—Carmengloria Mora- les is a serious young paint- er. Her hard-edge diptychs are grave and gay. They are quite different from other paintings in the same style in that they have intelligence, bracing fresh- ness and lyricism. The overall painted surface of one canvas is pierced from the side or from above by a wedge of one or several other colors; this is hung right next to another canvas of the same size, which is bare. The rough surface of one enhances the painted one of the other and vice versa, so that together they form one harmonic whole.

Sometimes the plain canvas of the pair happens to be paint- ed all one color. The elongat- ed triangles which come in are never too sharp. All color rings

true, is bright and positive. The large diptychs are courageous and beautiful; smaller horizon- tal couples of paintings are in- cisive too. Morales, in this, her first one-man show in Rome, is poised and clear-eyed. She promises much and has none of the muddle-headedness or sick- ness unfortunately so common among her peers. Hers is one of the most alive exhibitions seen this season.

Another woman artist, Titina Maselli, is a veteran. She wields a wide, fast brush over large canvases in the best abstract-expressionist pop-art tradition. She has always been drawn to the multiple aspects of modern society as it rushes past in time and space. First, it was sworn- out trucks and their drivers, ball players and boxers—speed- ing by or playing against each other, parking lots, mammoth

PARIS

From Beaded Bags to a Plush Boutique

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Designer Loris Azzaro is a classic rags-to-riches story. A young Tunisian teacher who came to Paris virtually penniless eight years ago, he is opening a plush boutique with a window lined in black mink this week at 64 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

His elegant fashion establish- ment has black marble stairs, walls solidly mirrored in prisms and a Vaszary-designed cream-and-white fabric ceiling. Mr. Azzaro, who started in the fash- ion world with beaded bags, looks and sometimes sounds like a poet. His place rumbles with music, orders, counterorders and a friendly confusion one usually associates with a Jewish wed- ding—but the man is sharp, per- fectly organized and has square, small-town fashion ideas which he claims have been his key to success.

"I want to make women beau- tiful," he states simply.

Although he doesn't want to be a fashion authority for the world, Mr. Azzaro has scored a number of fashion points. He early sensed the trend towards naked fashions and started as

far back as 1964 with pearl trillies that girls could wear over nothing—or almost noth- ing. He also promoted Christ- mas tree styles, using miles of gold chains and tons of joyful sequins with lots of flesh in be- tween.

His clothes have such plain, pointed sex-appeal that Mr. Az- zaro has also become the favor- ite couturier, so to speak, of the Crazy Horse Saloon. His list of customers includes Virna Lisi, Nathalie Delon, Rosy Schnei- der, Brigitte Bardot, Michèle Morgan, Cappy Badrutt and Gloria Guinness, pillar of the best-dressed list.

Mr. Azzaro's clothes always have a faintly odalisque flavor. Another break since the Orient has been one of the major trends in Paris couture. "I've been marked by my childhood," he said, pointing out that he often goes back to the Tunisian souks for inspiration.

This season, however, he is sobering up and dropping the flashy, crystal chandelier fash- ions for a more subtle approach. The new collection, made of soft and sexy silk jerseys, is a modern if nostalgic adaptation of the '30s, definitely influenced by the film "The Damned."

Designer Loris Azzaro of Tunisia has a classical success story behind him.



Fluid and cut on the bias, they qualify as vamp dresses.

With boutiques in Saint Tro- pez, Rome and soon Milan, an \$80,000 monthly turnover, 1,300 retail outlets and a Rolls-Royce, Mr. Azzaro happily maintains that women are beautiful jewels that only need the right cases.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver will attend the Dec. 2 gala dress rehearsal of "Libres Sont les Papillons" at the Théâtre Mont- parnasse-Gaston Baty. When the curtain goes up, producer, cast and audience will be play- ing and paying for a special purpose—the well-being of med- ically retarded children in France.

This will be the Shriver's first visit to France since Mr. Shriver was ambassador here. Mrs. Shriver has always had an ac- tive interest in handicapped children and, when she was liv- ing in France, used to teach every Monday morning in a Jouy-en-Josas school. She has rallied to her cause the Begum Aga Khan, Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Baronne Guy de Rothschild, Mrs. Francis Fabre,

the Comtesse Hubert d'Ornano, Mrs. Bernard Lanvin, Bettina and dancer Jacques Chazot, who teaches a class of handi- capped children.

"Libres Sont les Papillons" is the French adaptation of the Broadway hit play "Butterflies Are Free," by Leonard Gershe. Tickets range from 50 to 200 francs (about \$8 to about \$36) and are available at the Asso- ciation des Volontaires Franco- Américains, 58 bis Rue La Boétie, Paris.

Les Champs, a new arcade with 20 shops at 84 Avenue des Champs-Élysées, will be inaugu- rated this evening by Jacques Baume, French minister in charge of public relations, Jean Gabin, Simone Signoret, Alain Delon, Geraldine Chaplin and Charles Bronson will be there and so will some of the single seamstresses from the Paris fashion houses. Today is Saint Catherine's Day—and she being the patron saint of single wom- en over 25, naturally the Cath- rinettes, who wear special hats on their day, have been invited as well.

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Apologia for Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims gave solemn thanks—and set a precedent for America's annual feast—for mere survival. They had coped with a harsh environment, and were grateful. Today their descendants, and the descendants of some millions of others who came to the United States at various times, still cope with their environment, but seem more inclined to complain about it.

Indeed, in this age of rising expectations, gratitude has been polluted, along with the crisp, clean air that greeted the Pilgrims and the clear New England streams they knew. Not individual gratitude to individuals, perhaps, but gratitude such as the Pilgrims expressed to their God, and which even a rationalist may offer to the nature of things, when he has experienced a good or seen an evil averted.

The concept of the world as a vale of tears through which the virtuous travel painfully, beset by perils, to some eternal reward would naturally induce thanksgiving for even small mercies here below. When the world itself seems a potential paradise, which falls short of its possibilities only because of malign or stupid human institutions, disappointment

over what might be, but is not, supplants gratitude for the good there is.

To the idealistic absolutist, Thanksgiving Day may be deemed some grim irony, or ranked with religion in general as an opiate for the masses. The divinity of discontent is a wide-reigning deity. But surely there is room in the calendar for a day during which discontent abdicates: when change for the better, however incomplete or slow, is welcomed; when the multitude of small, good things that all humans know is properly acknowledged.

There are very many—devout, fortunate, or simply realistic—who will see no reason to apologize for observing a day of gratitude. There are others who, by any standard of accounting, have pitifully little to be grateful for. The saddest figure on Thanksgiving Day, however, is he or she who rejects thankfulness for what mercies exist, because there are wrongs, as well. It is good to strive for perfection in a very imperfect world; it is good to struggle against evil and to feel another's troubles as one's own. But on one day of the year it is certainly good therapy—if not common decency—to take stock of the good there is in the world, and be thankful.

The Son Tay Mission

It was a daring mission, all right, and not enough can be said in appreciation of the courage and the competence of the band of volunteers who plunged into the camp at Son Tay in a futile effort to free an undetermined number of American prisoners of war. There can never be enough said, either, about the agony of the POWs and their relatives, for they live in a cruel limbo which touches the sensitivities of decent and responsible people everywhere. The problem rightly torments the Nixon administration, as it tormented the Johnson administration, so that the impulse to try to do something to relieve this agony is understandable. Contrary to a statement by Secretary Laird, the raid at Son Tay may not even be the first attempt that failed. It is, however, the first attempt to turn a failure into an attribute, to argue that such a fiasco somehow demonstrates at last that the country cares about its prisoners, and to suggest that there is something unique about this administration's concern.

"Back in March of 1969, shortly after I became secretary of defense, the administration initiated a program of going public on the prisoner of war matter," Secretary Laird said in his Monday press conference, and later he argued before Congress that the Son Tay mission "shows that the people in this country do care about the prisoners of war."

Well, there are several things to be said about this, and the first is, of course, that the Nixon administration, has nothing—and perhaps somewhat less than nothing—to show for its display of concern. "If there had been prisoners in the compound at Son Tay they would be free men today," Mr. Laird declares, but there were not even any prisoners in the compound on Nov. 20, by the administration's own acknowledgement, when the President gave his go-ahead for the raid. That being the quality of the intelligence upon which the President was acting, it is difficult to accept with any confidence the estimates of the administration about any other aspects of the operation. It was, by everyone's agreement, a high-risk affair, to the credit of those who carried it out. But you have to ask yourself what sort of concern we are showing for our prisoners when we sweep them up in so chancy a mission, what sort of cure for dying in a prison camp you are offering, when you propose to involve enfeebled POWs in a shoot-out at close quarters and to pack them into helicopters and fly them out across enemy-occupied territory in the dark of night.

You have to wonder, then, not just what was gained by failure, in terms of a show of

concern, but what would have been gained if the prisoners had been there and had been successfully freed. Any man freed, it can be argued, is a plus. But a military operation must be measured in terms of risk and while we do not know how many might have been freed at the most, because the administration won't answer that question, we do know that the lot of the great majority that would still be in captivity would hardly be improved. And now, of course, we must confront the almost certain prospect that the lot of all our POWs is going, if anything, to deteriorate; some are sick and all are doubtless weak and underfed; six, we are told, have died in recent weeks. The chances of reprisals aside, they will surely be moved around more frequently, subjected to stricter security, perhaps treated even more harshly than they have been.

So the administration can make such arguments as it wishes about the odds, and the risks, and the rightness of the chances taken. They will be judged, as they have judged others, on results. And the result of the Son Tay affair does nothing for the prospects of liberating our captured men. It precludes, one would suppose, further rescue attempts. It can hardly enhance the prospects of a negotiated release, for what this says to Hanoi, less than two months after the President's much touted offer to bargain for an exchange of prisoners, is that we have lost all faith in bargaining.

So what are we to make of it? It is easy to condemn the failure of a risky mission, or even to ask whether success would have justified the risk. For our part, it would not have. But in fairness, it seems to us quite conceivable that the prisoners and their wives, in their dreadful desperation, might well see it otherwise. There is some evidence of this, not only in the support of the attempt which has been voiced already by some prisoners' wives, but in the state of mind of the prisoners as it has been described to government officials by the handful who have been released. It is not easy to put yourself in the place of men of action now cruelly confined to an open-ended imprisonment and to know how they would weigh a risk which other men might find unacceptable.

In any case, the mission failed. And so we are back at square one, or worse, and there is no convincing way for the President or secretary of defense to justify their judgment or rationalize the results. By "going public on the prisoner of war matter" they have dramatized a terrible dilemma—and left it more than ever unresolved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The UN Responds

The Security Council has responded sensibly to President Sekou Touré's call for a United Nations force to repulse an allegedly Portuguese-supported invasion of Guinea. It has decided to send an investigatory mission. If Portuguese participation is disproved, it will be difficult to exclude the possibility that President Sekou Touré is dis-

smissing as an imperialist invasion an attempted revolt against himself. There is plenty of discontent in Guinea. Sekou Touré does not trust his own army. His party is strong and there is no serious tribal problem. But Guinea has languished since it cut its ties with France, notwithstanding extensive World Bank investment (and some from Britain).

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 25, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG.—For some time past all the streets of this city have been dotted with small carts filled with distilled water. Significant sign! People began to talk about cholera. Then came statistics published daily of deaths from illnesses "resembling" cholera. This morning, an official doctor said: "As far as we know there is no Asiatic cholera here. At this time of the year there is always an outbreak of stomachic illness."

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mr. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, announces that the last of the conscientious objectors has been freed from military prison. Several thousands of these men were in prison, most at Fort Leavenworth, and have been released periodically. Much criticism of the Department was made by World War veterans when these men, who refused military duty, were let out of prison with honorable discharges and full pay for the time they were there.



The Winner.

Time Out on the Campus

By James Reston

HAVERFORD Pa.—On the campuses of the United States these days, politics seem to be in a slump and pretty girls have made a remarkable comeback. The post-election mood seems comparatively calm, serious and personal after the spectacular mass rumbles of last spring.

Maybe this is deceptive—another Cambodia or Kent State crisis might produce the same explosion of student emotion—but for now the temperature has dropped and most students seem to have turned away from group action and political involvement toward more personal introspection, private relationships and even more serious academic work.

Last month at the University of North Carolina, the editor of the university daily was explaining that students had looked over the edge of the precipice last spring and didn't like what they saw. Now, he felt, they wanted to use more time on the joys of personal friendship, personal development and the more amiable pleasures of being young.

Here at Haverford College, one finds the same emphasis on personal concerns. Last spring almost the entire Haverford student body went to Washington to protest against the Cambodian invasion and the Kent State shootings, but there was comparatively little political action by the student body in the November elections, and the faculty members here testify that their students are giving far more time to their studies and doing far better work than last semester.

Hersey's Report

In his last book, "Letter to the Alumni," John Hersey sums up his experiences as master of Pierson College at Yale with a warning against "the generalizing fallacy." It is not only inaccurate, he says, "but positively harmful to jump the various student types together, the revolutionaries, the activists, the individualists, the constitutionalists, the conservatives, the reactionaries, the anti-socials, the apathetics, the hippies and Yuppies, joiners and doers, druggies and drunks, women's libbers and feminist flirts, gay boys and sexists, grinds and goof-offs... gentle souls and thoughtful loners, and givers and takers and breakers and makers—all under the heading of a unitary concept 'student'—or arrogant troublemaker, or for that matter, beautiful youth."

He goes on: "Unless we do distinguish, we who are older, we may come to pass the paradox of the generalizing fallacy: all this diversity may very well be polarized by an older generation that refuses to see things as they are into a unity of youth that simply won't stand leaving things as they are."

Still, some generalizing is unavoidable—Hersey does it himself—if we are to spot any trends at all in the universities. There is clearly more sensible communication between students and faculty now than in some time. The administrators, particularly in the big universities, are less harassed by student demonstrations and far better prepared to handle them when they come.

The blacks seem to be even more isolated by their own choice from the rest of the student body, but the movement toward coeducation proceeds in places like Haverford and Yale, which may account in part for the more personal civil mood of today.

One has the impression that there is not only a decline in political emotion, but even in political activism—that a surprising number of university students who participated in last spring's demonstra-

tions didn't even bother to vote in the November elections, and have not been reading much about the central political problems since the election.

Oddly, there seems to be little appreciation among the students of the immense complexity of trying to govern a country that is growing by more than two million a year, trying to cut back overseas commitments without isolation, struggling to handle inflation without unemployment and figuring out how to end disorder without repression.

Somewhat the students seem more interested in the personalities than in the problems of American politics. They seldom express any allegiance to either major political party, have very little to say about any of the Democratic party's presidential candidates, but say a great deal about President Nixon and

Vice-President Agnew, most of it critical and some of it unpublishable.

In short, for the moment, a lot of them still seem to be saying that national politics is not very relevant to their lives, but they are muttering about it rather than shaking their fists and spilling for physical confrontations, as they were last spring.

All the noise and argument of last year about whether a university should be "involved" in the affairs of the world or "detached" seems to have settled down to the common-sense conclusion that it must be both, but the emphasis now is a little more on detachment—withdrawal from large groups and more physical action into smaller groups, personal relationships, personal education and personal development.

Jolly Red Giant

By Henry Giniger

Communist party remains the biggest and best organized opposition force in France. But as Mr. Marchais explained to the audience on Monday, the party cannot gain power by itself. Hence its insistence on "the union of all the forces of the left."

With the exception of alliances of a circumstantial nature, non-Communist forces have always been mistrustful of the Communists. Of all the Communist groups operating in Western nations, the French party has had the reputation of being the most Stalinist, the most closely tied to Moscow, the most intolerant of opposition and criticism and, in the end, the greatest danger to democracy.

Mollet's View

Guy Mollet, the former Socialist leader, once described the Communists as being "not to the left but to the East" and in many minds the image has remained valid.

Gaston Plissonier, a member of the Politburo, acknowledged to a visitor that these criticisms had been prevalent in the past.

"Now," he said, "we are ready to discuss anything. It is not just a mask we are putting on for the circumstances or a maneuver. We have rejected the thesis of opportunity rule. Once in power, we are ready to tolerate minorities within the framework of existing laws."

In the stark modernism of the Nanterre Theater, built by the Communist municipality, Mr. Marchais faced a largely Communist audience with some representation from other leftists. Everybody was polite and reasonable even on points where divergences exist.

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Poland? There are laws against it in both countries. Mr. Marchais said. If anti-Semitism showed itself it was the result of individual initiative.

The labor unions as Communist transmission belts? The party rejected Stalin's thesis on this long ago. Each mass organization has its specific character. Communists are in a minority in the membership of the General Confederation of Labor, he said. He did not dwell on the leadership, which has long had a Communist as secretary-general.

Communist approval of De Gaulle's name for the Place de l'Etoile? Mr. Marchais said that the Communists were against a personality cult and had voted against De Gaulle. But the Communists felt like everyone else that tribute was due the general for his wartime services.

Grechko's Ascendancy The Marshal Plan

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The two previous reports in this space have been exclusive excerpts from the testimony of Gen. Ivan Sejne, the highest ranking military defector to leave the Soviet bloc since the second World War. It remains to examine the meaning of the testimony of this Czechoslovakian leader of President Novotny's time.

The key point in the testimony can be summarized briefly. The Soviet Union's professional military leaders in effect defied the civilian party bosses of the theoretically ruling Soviet Presidium in 1967. This was in order to force Marshal Andrei A. Grechko's appointment as defense minister.

Concerning this testimony, one must begin by saying that there is a wide division among the ablest students of Soviet affairs. The facts, as facts, are not directly challenged. Quite independent higher reliable intelligence sources produced the gist of these facts long before General Sejne's defection in 1968.

Among the Kremlinologists, however, there is still a three-way split. The older men cannot quite forget that in Stalin's time, when their views were formed, generals and marshals were slaves like everyone else. In the younger group there are also the obstinate believers in eventual "liberalization" of Soviet society. And finally there are those who take the facts for what they are—and for what they seem to mean.

View of Dijas

Some years ago, the ablest Communist prophet of the Communist future, Milovan Djilas, made an ugly reconciliation of the two last views. He said that the Communist party—symbolized by the ruling Presidium that the marshals defied—was already obsolete. And he added that the forces demanding "liberalization" would end by making so much trouble that the Soviet military leaders would take over.

The Djilas estimate of the effectiveness of the advocates of "liberalization" is strongly challenged by the best single study of life in the Soviet Union today. In her very great book, *Nadezhda Mandelstam* writes "solely of the past. The lesser but still brilliant anonymous author of *Message From Moscow* writes of the present, however, and from the viewpoint of the Soviet "liberalizers." He says that the "liberalizers" have not got a tinker's chance in Hell.

This is important in itself. Outside government circles, after all, virtually all American thought about the Soviet Union stems from the *Message From Moscow*. The "liberalizers" must triumph in the end. Meanwhile, the Sejne testimony is so important because of the support it gives to the more

basic Djilas view of the

of power within Soviet. It is very easy, and wrong, to pool-pool the tions of Marshal Grechko's ment as defense minister. If President Nixon has Melvin Laird, and had be to accept Gen. Curtis E. the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "liberal American" "m dustrial complex" would imitating whirling dervish in Japan before Pearl 5 all the major nations to century and a half, have fessional military leaders prerogative of naming i boss.

Since Stalin's D

That is the situation i viet Union today. It is solely astonishing. After all, from the death toward the military le Marshal Georgi K. Zhuk early years of Khrushc to supreme power—ba most important roles in voluted inner politics of i lin.

But it is one thing for fessional military to have weight in the Soviet U evitable power struggles. It is quite another thing professional military to a near-unique prerogative the defense minister them, without regard to of the Presidium.

If one is realistic, the of this prerogative mean professional military lea Soviet Union today en together novel, very powe age—so long as they ed for of course they too s to the principle of "r rule." The new leverag means, at the very least militarization of Sovi making.

In internal matters, a ord of the 22d party cong ly shows, the Soviet milit sionals have intensely co anti-"liberal" views. Bu viet foreign and defen are clearly the main ar the new leverage is bei this reporter is departi how it is being felt in terranean and the Midd

—Letters—

Nasser's Leg

Mr. Joseph Kraft, in "Turning Off the Hes Nov. 19), maintained tw ceptions which offend ceptibilities. He hinted "hero-worshippers" and as a troublemaker, whose meant "absence of i ling personality who use nate the area."

We mourned Freid with sincere emotion a but we are not hero-w Mr. Hassanin Haykal long-standing "Boswell, this misconception in article in Al Ahram o He pointed out that Na the concept of hero-wa Hassanin was watched w Chinese film, which i heroic deeds were atb Mao Tse-tung's teachin commented: "In my op is one of the greatest of our century, but I ca stand the concept of i national hero. This is a misconception but al position to natural on cause, later, it makes caricature of the living, fiets no credit on culti

Secondly, Mr. Kraft's that the area is "cooling result of the disappear Nasser's evil effect is an out representation, which in Nasser's life, the i nature of Nasser's met to treat his legacy with as a transitory phenom influence will continue for years to come in the of ideas" (The Observer As conceived by Nasser) dition, the recently r tration of three Arab st Syria as the next potentie is a reminder of the r nature of Nasser's lega unifying force and a continuity in the Arab v Dr. Labib SAAD EL FIS

Paris.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1970

Page 7

U.S. Economists See Stability Return

25 (Reuters).—The government's economic experts said the country's economy is not in a recession and that it is not expected to be by the government.

recommended that encourage a drop in interest rates and willingness to re-evaluation of the should such an become necessary.

1 report, the com- pany profits only 1 percent next with 1970. Recent

Minister Karl Schil- rise of 3 to 4 per- cent and industry recast an advance

se expects contin- uum wage increases the middle of next oves incomes rising

growth seen. "Our other predictions rates in 1971 higher nt forecasts. It ex- of living index to

cent, gross national (7.5 to 8.5 per- cent) investment 10 percent.

tee sees even its he growth rate of ents as too slow, possibility of a re-

the second half of ally start to decline is. "We thus recommend-

tion in the bank the danger of re- duced Bundesbank- ing interest rates

only encourages before taking up said. "The need

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d into long-term nance of industry

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Industrialists Of Europe Hit Trade Threat

Hand to U.S. Envoys
Joint Note of Warning

By Leslie Haynes

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Industrialists from every West Eu- ropean trading country today warned the U.S. government that its protectionist trade policy, if pursued, could lead to demands for restrictive reprisals by Euro- pean governments.

The warning was contained in a joint statement by the Industrial Employers' Federations of Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the six European Community coun- tries.

The declaration has been handed to U.S. ambassadors in the signa- tory countries with a request that it should be sent to President Nixon, Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

After expressing its serious con- cern over the foreign trade legisla- tion now before Congress, the state- ment pointed out that the Euro- pean nations concerned last year imported U.S. goods worth \$10.09 billion and that American indus- trial investment in their countries produced dividends worth \$880 million.

On the other side of the balance sheet, European exports to the United States were worth \$9.49 bil- lion.

"If access to the U.S. market should be blocked for an in- creasingly wide range of our goods, balance-of-payments considera- tions, among others, will eventually force our governments to react to restrictive U.S. policies," the state- ment warned.

Some Inequities It conceded that there were cer- tain aspects of trade policies on both sides of the Atlantic to which each trading partner could legiti- mately object, including the effects of import competition.

"But we do not think that these problems can be solved by unilat- eral action to curb imports, without proper regard for international obligations or in a climate of mutual retribution," said the state- ment.

"The institutions for consulta- tion and the framework for con- ciliation to which we are all com- mitted exist. Let us use them and not undermine the work of 25 years of trade liberalization in which the United States has played such an outstanding part and in the benefits of which she has had her full and fair share," the statement concluded.

Japanese Vow All-Out Effort for Early Textile Pact

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato today pledged his govern- ment's all-out efforts towards an early solution of the deadlocked U.S.-Japan textile talks.

Addressing parliament on the second day of a special session, the prime minister said such a solution would be based on the principle of mutual benefits and concessions.

However, Foreign Minister Ki- chiro Aichi said today Japan does not plan to offer any new pro- posals to solve the dispute. UPI reported. After a meeting with Mr. Sato and International Trade and Industry Minister Kiichi Miyas- awa, he told newsmen the govern- ment did not plan to send any new instructions to Nobuhiko Ushiba, who is conducting the negotia- tions.

"As seen in the U.S. attempt to restrict textile imports, a trend of protectionist trade has begun to appear in the United States," Mr. Sato said.

"If the trend is allowed to con- tinue, it will be a grave concern to us for U.S.-Japan relations and smooth development of world economy in future."

Early U.S. Data Show Wholesale Prices Drop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—U.S. Commerce Department reported that its composite index of leading indicators—predicting to some extent which way the economy is headed—rose 0.8 percent in Oc- tober, reversing the downturn of the previous two months.

The composite report could mean that the slumping economy is about to turn up. Four of the eight in- dicators rose and four fell in Oc- tober.

White House Happy The White House said it was encouraged by the wholesale price decline. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler noted that the index generally foreshadows what will happen to consumer prices.

However, other government of- ficials stressed that the improve- ment in wholesale prices should not necessarily be construed as an improvement in the underlying trend any more than yesterday's acceleration in the consumer price index should be interpreted as an underlying deterioration.

They said that the administration would not really have any firm idea of the underlying statistical trend of inflation until the effects of the General Motors strike work through the economy—by the end of the first quarter next year at the earliest, they said.

President Nixon plans to point an accusing finger at several labor unions on Monday. Via the periodic "inflation alert" reports, which he believes have aggravated inflation by negotiating big wage increases.

An administration official who often participates in economic strategy sessions said Mr. Nixon was convinced that excessive wage increases in some industries had kept consumer prices soaring.

The wholesale report said prices of farm products dropped 0.9 per- cent, indicating the possibility of lower grocery prices, which had also shown a decline in October.

The report said prices of in- dustrial commodities showed no change this month, the first time there has been no increase in 17 months.

The wholesale index stood at 2.5 percent above a year ago, the smallest year-to-year rise in 15 months, the bureau said.

The report, subject to change when more data are available, said the decline brought the whole- sale price index down to 117.6.

Inflation's Durability Puzzles U.S.

By Leonard Silk

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Although it has become a truism to say that too much should not be made of one month's figures, the combined September-October reports on U.S. consumer prices, together with some other recent evidence, make it increasingly clear that the current performance of the American economy is without historical precedent.

As prices and unemployment go on rising simultaneously, the situation raises grave questions about the Nixon administration's can- stick to what has been on the whole an orderly and logical "game plan" for the economy, based on historical evidence.

In brief, the shock is this: Monetary and fiscal policies, applied in restrictive fashion for a full year starting early in 1969, achieved their purpose of significantly slowing demand, output, and employment—indeed the policies worked a little more severely than intended.

Despite many often-partisan howls (and poor early administration forecasts), by summer the rate of inflation was—or clearly seemed to be—slowing.

But the October figures on all three mea- sures of inflation—consumer prices, wholesale prices, and the price index for the entire gross national product—show the situation has turned worse again.

Yesterday's report on consumer prices showed them rising in October by 0.5 percent, actually adjusted, the same as September and almost as bad as last winter's peak inflation rate.

The Historical Pattern In the past, a decline in demand and output has eventually had decisive results on the price level, even though in some recessions prices kept climbing during the first months of the dip. By this time in the cycle, the impact on the price level was clear for all to see.

But the latest evidence is extremely perplexing—to Democratic economists as well as Republi- cans. There is an explanation of sorts. Essentially, that this is the longest, most sustained period of inflation that the nation has experienced and that this very fact creates new forces of its own, particularly on wages.



ON THE WAY—Lammot du Pont Copeland Jr. heads for the Wilmington courthouse where creditors wait.

Du Pont Heir Faces Court; Admits Faults in Accounting

By Michael C. Jensen

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 25 (NYT).—In a crowded federal courtroom just three miles from the spot where his great-grandfather founded the Du Pont dynasty 188 years ago, Lammot du Pont Copeland Jr. yesterday faced his creditors and spent two and a half hours an- swering questions about his \$55 million in personal liabilities.

It was the first public appear- ance for 32-year-old "Motogey" Copeland since he was granted court protection five weeks ago under Chapter XI of the Bank- ruptcy Act in one of the largest per- sonal actions in history. Mr. Cop- land, whose business empire has crumbled in the last few months, admitted that a personal statement of his finances as of April 30, 1970, prepared by a Philadelphia cer- tified public accountant, was in- correct.

He said it overstated the net worth of Winthrop Lawrence Corp., a holding company he controlled

with Thomas A. Shaheen, a former associate. The statement also failed to properly reflect contingent li- abilities he had incurred, Mr. Cop- land said. He asserted that the statement was prepared at the request of Mr. Shaheen and the first knowledge he had of the inaccuracies was in mid-August. He said that, within a few days after he determined that it was inaccurate, he asked that it be withdrawn.

The Du Pont heir admitted, however, that he did not notify Winthrop Lawrence that the state- ment was inaccurate. Creditors representing more than \$20 million of his listed liabilities filled the courtroom. They elected a five-man committee and a standby trustee to represent them.

Testimony Highlights Mr. Copeland testified in detail about his affairs, getting tangled up only occasionally. Some of the highlights were that: In 1969, he received a fee of \$100,000 from Campus Centers, a Louisiana company, in connection with a loan of \$12 million he obtained and guaranteed.

A \$6.5 million loan to Winthrop Lawrence from the Union Bank of Switzerland was used partly to retire notes held by his father, the chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and partly to pay off a \$3 million loan from Chemical Bank in New York.

He borrowed \$200,000 from his wife in July, 1970, to forestall a threat by a Little Rock, Ark., bank to throw Winthrop Lawrence into involuntary bankruptcy.

Last Friday, Mr. Copeland charged four of his closest business associates with fraud and con- spiracy.

Stock Prices Up in More Active Trade

Creep-and-Crawl Rally
Marked by Caution

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange's creep-and-crawl rally, spurred mainly by the recent decline in interest rates, managed to inch forward today. But the rate of progress slowed perceptibly as in- vestors bundled themselves in blankets of caution.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.93 to finish at 774.71. It registered gains of more than 5 in each of the last three sessions. The broader-based NYSE index rose 0.18 to 46.18.

Volume rose to 13.49 million shares from yesterday's 12.56 million shares. It was a day of cross currents among the blue chips. Standard Oil (New Jersey), up 1 1/2 to 71 1/2 in a strong oil group, posted a high, while Bethlehem Steel, down 3 3/8 to 39 3/4, sank to a 1970 low.

Among dividend developments, Chemical New York Corp. climbed 1 1/2 to 57 1/2 after directors raised the quarterly payment. Bush Universal, on the other hand, fell 1 to 10 after directors omitted the dividend.

Crown Zellerbach dropped 2 1/8 to 26 3/4. The company's announce- ment of a reduced dividend came at the close of trading yesterday. Today, it ranked as the biggest loser on the active list.

Meanwhile, odd-lot statistics reveal that small investors have been selling heavily in recent ses- sions, as further evidence of cau- tion in the marketplace.

Federal National Mortgage As- sociation, up 1 1/4 to 69 1/2 after selling at a high of 60, continued as one of the Big Board's sturdiest performers. A direct beneficiary of lower interest rates, Fanny May has stood at the top of the active list every day this week and also was the most heavily-traded issue last week.

Natamex, up 2 1/2 to 43 7/8, was the best gainer on the active roster. Walt Disney Productions, up 2 1/8 to 142 1/4, also continued, as a glamour gainer.

General Motors, moving ahead 1 1/4 to 76, slowed its pace of recent gains. Overall, the day's trading ended with 835 winners and 516 back- sliders, 39 highs and 26 lows.

Market Closing

All U.S. stock, commodity and financial markets, as well as banks, will be closed today, Nov. 26, for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Fuji Film Profits Rise

TOKYO, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Fuji Photo Film said today after- tax profit for the six months ended Oct. 31 rose 8 percent to 3.93 billion yen (\$11 million) from 3.6 billion yen in the previous six months on gross sales of 53.61 billion yen, up 15 percent from the year-ago 46.69 billion.

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Britain Appeals to EEC to Avoid Hasty Decision on U.K. Contribution

LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Commission, suggested yesterday British government appealed to the Common Market tonight to avoid a hasty decision on Britain's annual budget if it becomes a member.

Geoffrey Rippon, the minister in charge of negotiating this country's entry into the market, made the statement to the House of Com- mons. Jean-Francois Deniau, a member of the Common Market's Executive

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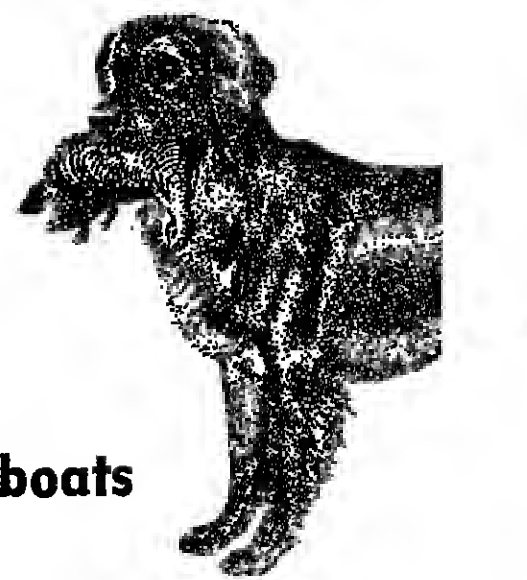
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164	13	Silust P 1.04	31	17	17	17	17
441	24	Silust P 1.04	31	17	17	17	17
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Stock	High	Low	First	Last	Chg
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/8	125 1/8	125 1/4	+ 1/8
GE	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/8	42 1/8	42 1/4	+ 1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/8	24 1/4	+ 1/8
General Electric	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/8	125 1/8	125 1/4	+ 1/8
GE	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/8	42 1/8	42 1/4	+ 1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/8	24 1/4	+ 1/8
General Electric	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8

Stocks

Stock	High	Low	First	Last	Chg
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/8	125 1/8	125 1/4	+ 1/8
GE	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/8	42 1/8	42 1/4	+ 1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/8	24 1/4	+ 1/8
General Electric	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8

Dollar

Country	Rate
Germany	3.48
France	4.85
Italy	1.36
Japan	163.60
Switzerland	2.05
Canada	70.40
UK	2.95
Australia	1.48
New Zealand	1.52
South Africa	1.28
India	13.75
China	6.25
India	13.75
China	6.25

Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	Value
DAX (Frankfurt)	2,112.12
CAC (Paris)	1,112.12
FTSE (London)	1,112.12
Nikkei (Tokyo)	1,112.12
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	1,112.12
ASX (Sydney)	1,112.12
BSE (Bombay)	1,112.12
SEI (Singapore)	1,112.12
KLSE (Kuala Lumpur)	1,112.12
PSX (Jakarta)	1,112.12
SSSE (Santo Domingo)	1,112.12
BOVESPA (Rio de Janeiro)	1,112.12
IPSA (Lisbon)	1,112.12
VLSE (Vilnius)	1,112.12
RTSE (Riga)	1,112.12
BTSE (Bucharest)	1,112.12
ATSE (Athens)	1,112.12
ASE (Amsterdam)	1,112.12
NYSE (New York)	1,112.12
AMEX (American)	1,112.12
TSX (Toronto)	1,112.12
NYSE	1,112.12
AMEX	1,112.12
TSX	1,112.12

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Global Fund	1,112.12
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Latin America	1,112.12
Europe	1,112.12
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Toronto Stocks

Stock	High	Low	First	Last	Chg
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/8	125 1/8	125 1/4	+ 1/8
GE	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/8	42 1/8	42 1/4	+ 1/8
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/8	24 1/4	+ 1/8
General Electric	38 1/2	38 1/8	38 1/8	38 1/2	+ 1/8

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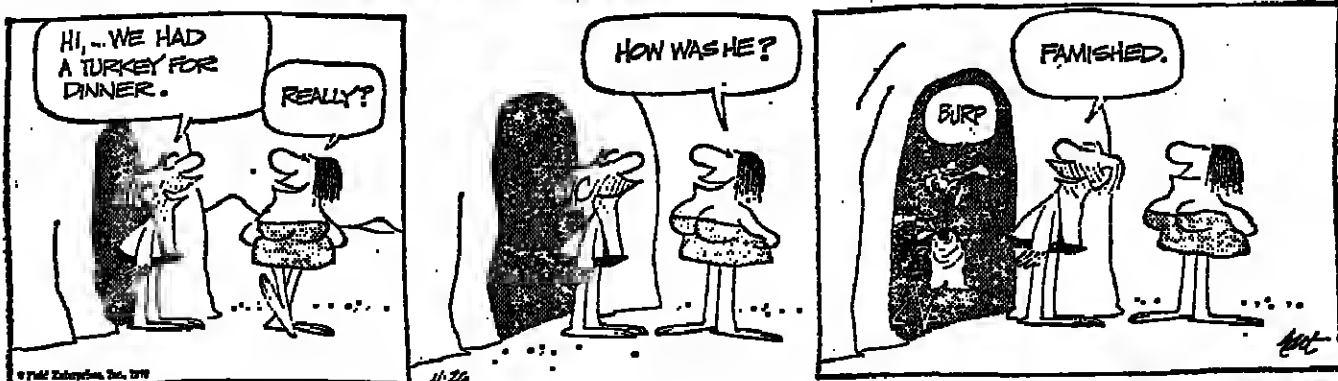
Toronto Stocks

Stock	High	Low	
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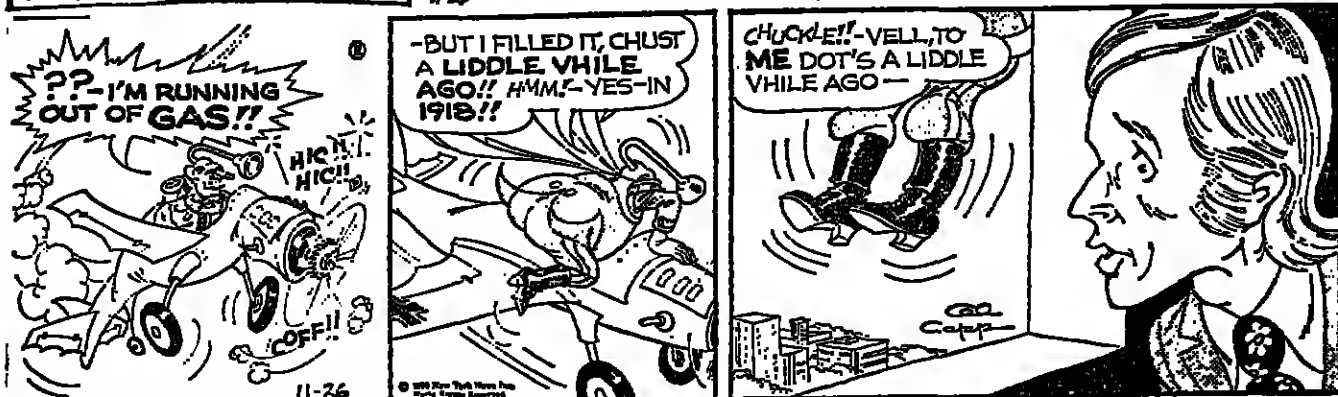
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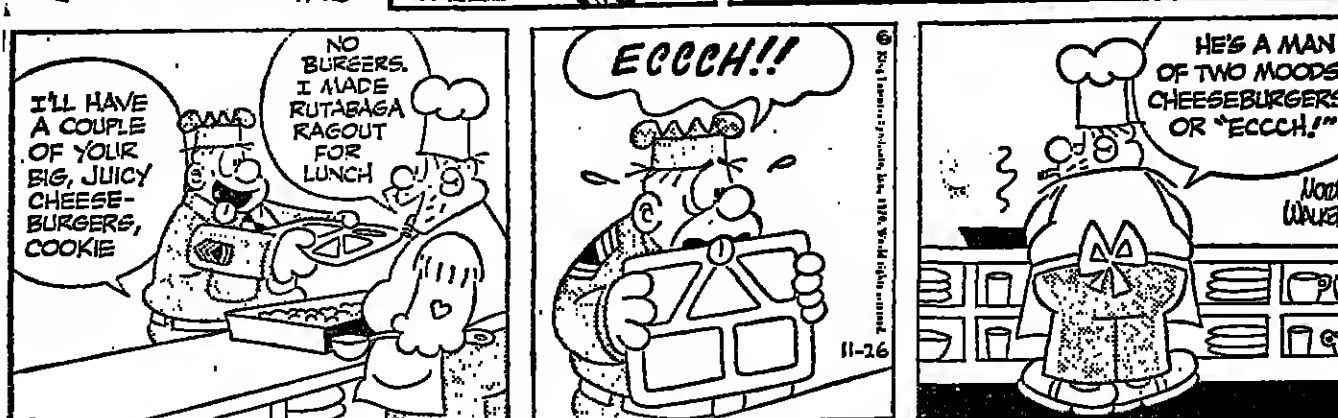
B.C.



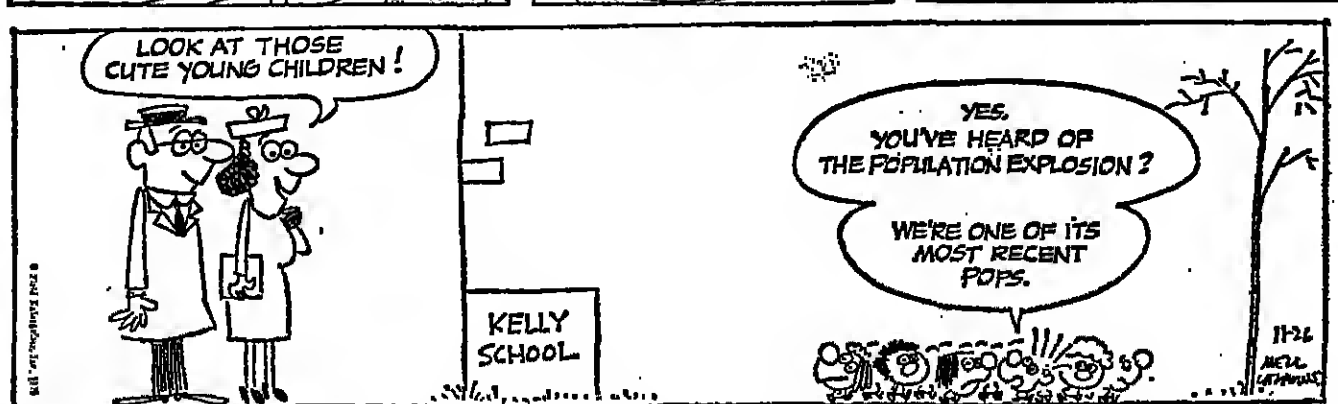
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



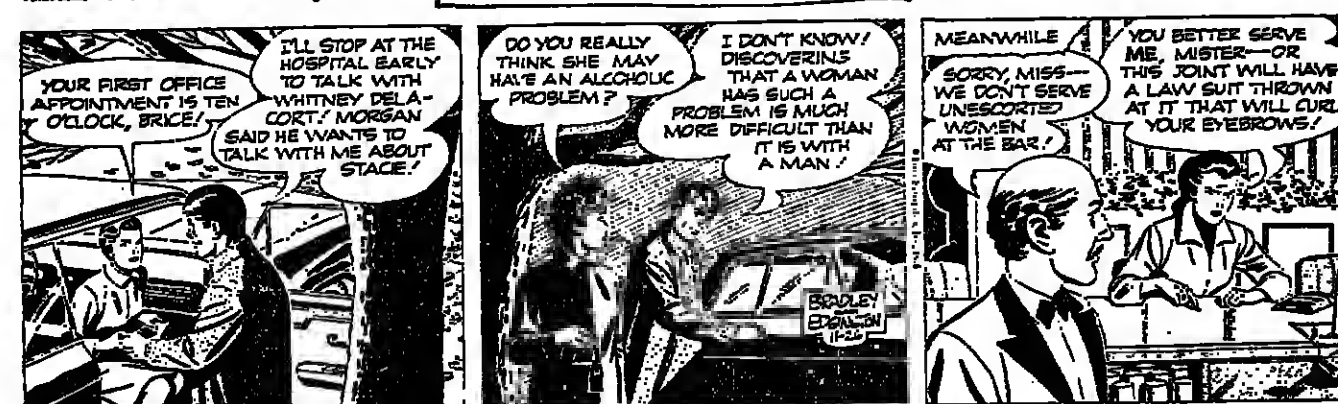
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The current feeling that injustice is widespread in our society finds an occasional echo at the bridge table, and the diagrammed deal is an example.

After South had opened in fourth position with one heart, the bidding proceeded with considerable optimism. North was entitled to jump to three hearts since he had passed already, but South was venturesome when he made a cue-bid of four clubs.

North's cue-bid of four diamonds suggested the ace, and was therefore slightly eccentric. So was East's double. He was suggesting a diamond lead, but was more concerned to discourage North-South from bidding a slam than from East's angle seemed likely to succeed.

However, North-South paid no attention. South should have been content to bid four hearts over the double, knowing that his partner would continue if he held ideal cards for slam—the two missing aces and the heart king. The jump to five hearts was based on the assumption that North held the diamond ace, and commanded that player to bid the slam if he held some control of the spade suit.

North obeyed instructions, but he might have passed if he had considered that he had already misled South slightly by bidding four diamonds, and that a diamond lead was obviously coming.

West led the diamond ace and South had no trouble. With any continuation, he was able to draw trumps, discard a spade loser on the diamond king, and finesse in clubs to make the slam.

"That was a terrible slam," said West accusingly. "It's probably cost us the championship."

he added, rightly as it turned out.

East had been doing some quick arithmetic. "He needed the diamond ace, right, the club queen, right, the clubs three-two and the trumps not worse than three-one. That's about 15 percent, not counting the fact that my double suggested I had the diamond ace. There's no justice in this game. I think I'll take up chess instead."

NORTH			
♠	A953	♥	K978
♦	K2	♣	742
WEST (D)			
♠	QJ82	♥	84
♦	A10874	♣	QJ985
♣	106		
SOUTH			
♠	76	♥	AQ1032
♦	5	♣	AKJ53

Both sides were vulnerable

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♥
Pass	3♥	Pass	4♥
Pass	4♦	DBL	5♥
Pass	6♥	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ace.

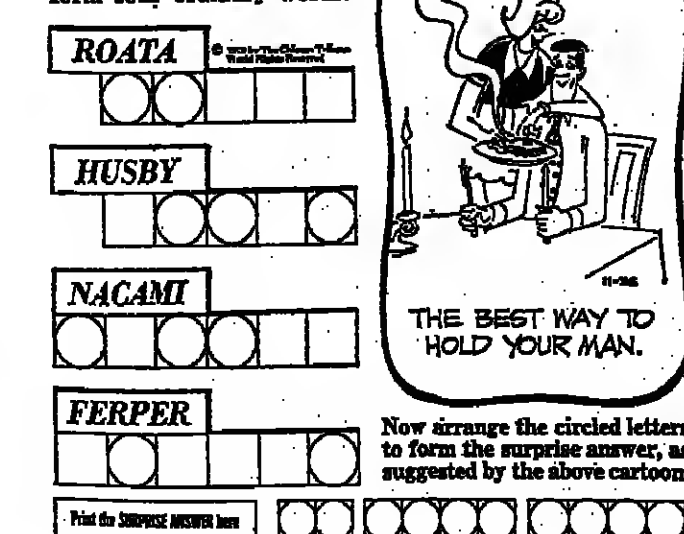
Solution to Previous Puzzle
CAPO HATCHER JACK HOAX ORANGE ALI ANTI MANER VAST PERDIEN AMPERE CITY TRILL NORTH AR VAL SHQ KILLIE ROS MIER NEZ BECTERN WIER ANEMO STAY SILD LEDOPE ELECTRON STEER GROV FRAYED GROWERS DRETT UNLIE ALICE DRETT UNLIE ALICE TOTS FLETO ESTIA

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: RAINY PIPER BEHAVE UNHOOK

Answers: What the rich wig-maker's son was - THE HAIR HAIR

BOOKS

DON'T YOU KNOW THERE'S A WAR

The American Home Front, 1941-1945

By Richard R. Lingeman. Putnam. 400 pp. \$.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE American Home Front during World War II. Oh, yes: a Proustian of memories comes flooding back to anyone who was alive, a civilian, at the time. Generating stamps (A, B, C and T), the Stage Door Canteen ("I left [my heart] with a girl called Ellen"), battle maps with pins stuck in them, "Guadalcanal Diary," the shortage of bubble gum, George (Smuffy) Sternwells and Veronica Lake; Kellogg's Pop, model airplanes, V-Mail, and the lindy hop. Eleanor. Fala. Oh, yes. But how would one go about writing a whole book on the subject? Difficult to do. It would have to be relaxed without being totally campy, serious enough to convey the gravity of the time without disguising the fact that for many people it was a good time. It would not try to prove anything; yet ideally it would leave the reader with a perspective he hadn't had before reading it. In short, such a book would have to be very good, or it would fall on its face.

Richard R. Lingeman, a veteran of the Home Front, and now a staff member of the Sunday Times Book Review, has written a very good book. He begins on Saturday, Dec. 6, 1941 (everyone recalls the next day, but who remembers Saturdays), and ends on Aug. 14, 1945, the day that President Harry S. Truman announced the end of the war with Japan. In between, Lingeman ranges over almost everything one can think of, from the Detroit race riots of 1943 to the organization of the Steagles (the merged Pittsburgh-Philadelphia professional football team). And he does so with such an easily flowing narrative, such a becoming combination of wit and precision, that one quickly forgets that he is writing a book without hero, villain, ax to grind, climax or denouement. "Don't You Know There's a War On?" is a triumph of style over amorphousness.

It tells us what we may not have known: for instance that the Japanese did attack the United States from the air, with paper balloons containing time-bombs. A few people were killed by them, but the news was censored so that the Japanese would not know if the attack was successful. Or that a 17-year-old "Allotment Annie" named Elvira Taylor, operating in Norfolk, Va., succeeded in collecting six sailor husbands, or \$800 worth of monthly allotments, before she was caught.

We are reminded of all the trivia that gave the period its atmosphere: the movies, the songs, the advertising, slogans, the facts, the follies, and the origins of phrases like "San Quentin Quail" and "In Like Flynn."

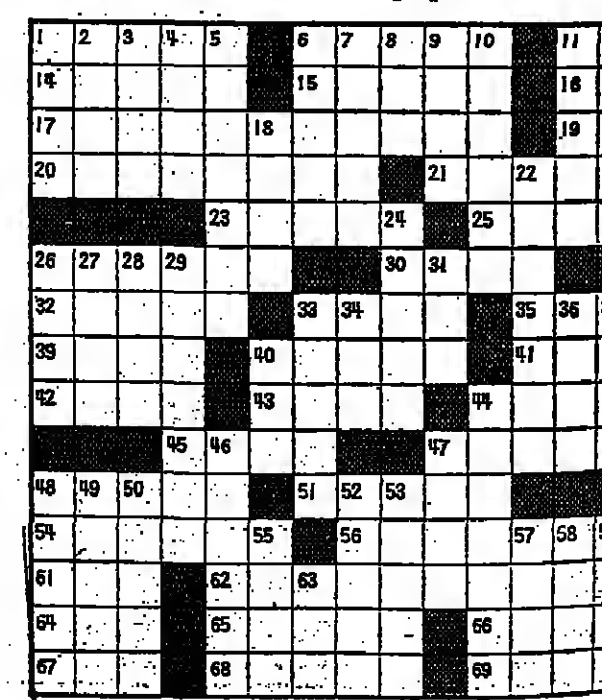
We are amused to recall the teapots in a teapot aroused when Eleanor Roosevelt ap-

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviewer for The Times.

CROSSWORD

By H.

ACROSS		
1 Place for an oad	49 Korean city	22 Certain
6 Kind of acid	51 Claw	24 Sales
11 Weather abbr.	54 Upright	26 Title &
14 City in Spain	56 Certain certifiers	28 teach
15 Like a	61 Conjunction	27 Lily
brick	62 Seasonal event	28 Horse
16 Adjective suffix	64 Prefix for gothic	29 What
17 Gets down to	or classic	Thank
business	65 Wading birds	31 Delica
19 Western state:	66 Hebrew teacher	item
Abbr.	67 Go wrong	33 Fortu
20 Polishes up	68 Waves: Fr.	pack
21 Open gallery	69 Make	34 Map a
22 French thoughts		36 Make
23 Kind of turkey	DOWN	37 Solar
26 Parking place of	1 Tricornes	38 Olymp
a sort	2 Of grandparents	40 Recor
28 Commoner	3 Peeve,	44 Card g
32 On hand	4 familiarly	46 South
33 Music group	4 Sommer	47 René
35 Crow	5 Kind of tape	48 Scotti
39 Way	6 In harmony	49 First-
40 Rubber source	7 Dit-dah man	50 Witch
41 Apollo's mother	8 Printer's need	52 Joint
42 Thanksgiving	9 Holiday season	53 Soil de
concern	10 Days	55 Malays
43 Russian city	11 New York	57 Musical
44 Yielded	county	selectio
45 Maggiore	12 Former slugger	58 Hebride
47 Leslie and others	13 Fold	59 Eterni
	18 African people	60 Depos
		63 Free of



Defeats Franulovic in Stockholm

ichey Wins Tennis Prix

LM, Nov. 25.—Cliff Asher or Rosewall only can get 57, Second-place Rod Laver of Australia, not playing here, has 51 points.

Earlier tonight, Rosewall defeated Jan Leschly of Denmark, 6-0, 6-2.

Franulovic, also 22, saved a total of eight match points before losing to Richey. Richey took Franulovic's service in the eighth game of the second set for 5-3, but he lost his own in the following game after leading 40-15 and dropping two advantage points.

Franulovic won his two next service games at love. Richey was close to another break in the 14th game after some brilliant returns

nson AL Rookie of Year

By Deane McGowan

RM, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Munson, the New York Yankees' fine catcher, was named the American League's rookie of the year.

The unanimous vote by the writers Association of Munson received 23 votes cast, with two from each city. Roy Foster, a outfielder, got the 23 years old, became a catcher to earn the league honor and the first in his history of the award. He was the selection in the free-agent draft, having only 99 minor-

Injury to Ranger Stirrs Hockey Helmet Controversy

rald Eskenazi

RM, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Pains in his back of his head, Jack from his hospital felt fine.

operating at Lenox 1, the controversy flared blurring out of Sunday night's at the Garden. old New York Ran- was injured in the -od against Minne- struck hard by -s elbow. Eggers fell 30 hit the ice in -l Hockey League



California's Gary Croteau is one of few NHL players who wears a helmet.

stating only "the ice to start my shift."

His coach, Emil Francis, said: "Players can usually return after this type of injury in 72 hours. But we'll keep Jack off skates until next Monday."

"That long?" Eggers asked from his bed. "Aw, I don't see why it'll take that long."

Francis said yesterday that a helmet wouldn't necessarily have prevented the concussion. The coach also said that in a recent poll, "90 percent of the players voted against helmet-wearing."

But according to Alan Engle-son, the Players Association director, "90 percent of the players in the league said they would wear a helmet if the

his helmet after each play," Campbell explained. "But a hockey player is in motion constantly, and if he adjusts his helmet, he must take his hand off his hockey stick."

Campbell said the league had a representative on the Canadian Bureau of Standards, a quasi-governmental agency involved with testing various products—including hockey helmets.

"The league is also working with Charles Patterson of York University in Toronto, an expert in making prototype helmets used by jockeys and racing-car drivers."

The league's best hope at present is considered to be a plastic developed by General Electric for helmets used by the astronauts. It is one-third lighter than the conventional helmet plastic, and is clear.

"There are a variety of problems we've encountered," Campbell said. "The players don't like it. We took an independent poll and found that fewer than 40 percent of the players were in favor of wearing a helmet. They also have a built-in prejudice against them, not just because they're not used to them. If 90 percent of the players are in favor of them, as the other poll indicated, why don't they wear them?"

Campbell told of receiving a letter, "a pathetic letter, really," from a player he described as "almost a superstar." In the letter, the player said: "I want desperately to wear a helmet. But I found I was taking a place on the team and I lost it off. Please don't make them mandatory."

The president could not predict when an acceptable helmet—one that would enable the league to make them required wearing—could be built. "We don't want to risk injury to our players," he said. "There have been so many myths built up around this that we think it will hurt individuality, that it'll take something from the game—but the fact is, we will make them required when the right one comes along." He added that another aid in their acceptance would come when the league has an overwhelming majority of players who wore the helmet as youngsters.

Today, virtually all amateurs and United States college teams require helmets.

"A football player can adjust

Pro Football Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Leading Ground Gain									
	All	Yds	Avg	TDs		All	Yds	Avg	TDs
Brown, Wash.	179	897	4.9	4	Little, Den.	188	701	4.3	3
Lane, Wash.	151	810	5.4	1	Cham, Oak.	148	687	4.6	1
Johnson, N.Y.	141	764	5.4	1	Stav, Buff.	129	612	4.3	2
Anderson, O.E.	134	714	5.3	4	Klick, Min.	143	593	4.1	2
Willard, A.C.	120	660	5.5	2	Camp, Min.	134	500	4.0	3
Hunter, A.C.	120	533	4.1	0	Phillips, Cin.	110	494	4.2	2
Parr, Det.	123	511	4.2	7	Stamps, Buff.	120	458	4.1	5
Rail, Dal.	123	482	3.7	8	Kelly, Cle.	124	467	3.3	5
Plinder, Phil.	114	404	3.5	0	Podewski, N.Y.	111	461	4.2	3
Taylor, Det.	140	431	3.2	1	Scott, Cle.	109	450	4.1	5

AMERICAN CONFERENCE					
Leading Ground Gain					
	All	Yds	Avg	TDs	
Lamonia, Oak.	239	130	5.5	3	7.43
Nelson, Cle.	196	97	4.7	1	7.43
Stav, Buff.	202	911	4.5	3	7.43
Carter, Cin.	211	938	4.4	3	7.43
Dawson, N.Y.	168	800	4.0	3	7.43
Phillips, Cin.	110	494	4.2	2	7.43
Stamps, Buff.	120	458	3.8	5	7.43
Kelly, Cle.	124	467	3.7	5	7.43
Podewski, N.Y.	111	461	4.2	3	7.43
Scott, Cle.	109	450	4.1	5	7.43
Leading Passers					
	Comp.	Yds.	Avg.	TDs	
Stav	239	1,522	17	7.43	
Nelson	196	98	1.450	13	7.43
Stamps	202	1,158	5.7	8.13	
Carter	211	1,353	6.4	9.13	
Dawson	168	97	1,300	11	7.35
Phillips	120	107	1,541	0	7.33
Kelly	124	105	1,468	0	7.33
Podewski	202	169	1,510	10	7.52
Scott	205	191	1,512	7	7.52
Lamonia	240	125	1,553	4	5.68
Leading Pass Receivers					
	Recd.	Yds.	Avg.	TDs	
Stav	42	759	18.3	7	
Nelson	38	566	13.8	2	
Stamps	38	428	11.2	3	
Carter	30	401	13.4	3	
Dawson	30	459	15.3	2	
Phillips	34	723	21.2	8	
Stamps	34	645	19.0	6	
Kelly	34	611	17.9	6	
Podewski	31	678	21.9	10	
Lamonia	30	413	13.8	3	
Leading Scorers					
	FG	PAT	Fls.	TDs	
Stav	0	14	26	71	
Nelson	0	10	30	60	
Stamps	0	15	27	60	
Carter	0	14	35	66	
Dawson	0	12	38	60	
Phillips	10	0	0	60	
Stamps	0	12	38	60	
Kelly	0	13	19	57	
Podewski	9	0	0	34	
Lamonia	0	12	38	60	

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India	\$135.00	\$70.00	\$135.00	\$70.00
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Niger	\$235.00	\$120.00	\$235.00	\$120.00
Chad	\$240.00	\$122.50	\$240.00	\$122.50
Sudan	\$245.00	\$125.00	\$245.00	\$125.00
Egypt	\$250.00	\$127.50	\$250.00	\$127.50
Libya	\$255.00	\$130.00	\$255.00	\$130.00
Tunisia	\$260.00	\$132.50	\$260.00	\$132.50
Algeria	\$265.00	\$135.00	\$265.00	\$135.00
Morocco	\$270.00	\$137.50	\$270.00	\$137.50
Marshall Islands	\$275.00	\$140.00	\$275.00	\$140.00
Micronesia	\$280.00	\$142.50	\$280.00	\$142.50
Palau	\$285.00	\$145.00	\$285.00	\$145.00
Marshall Islands	\$290.00	\$147.50	\$290.00	\$147.50
Micronesia	\$295.00	\$150.00	\$295.00	\$150.00
Palau	\$300.00	\$152.50	\$300.00	\$152.50

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IT'S ALL DOWNHILL—Eric Paulson, left, and Rick Chaffee, center, both members of the U.S. Olympic ski team, listen to coach Willy Schaeffler. Team trains in Aspen, Colo.

Lions Face Old Problem—Blanda

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The "core" for keeping George Blanda out of the line-up as the Oakland Raiders' quarterback is most definitely worse than the "disease."

To keep Blanda on the bench who have to keep starter Daryle Lamonia healthy and the Raiders' "other" signal caller is only the leading passer in the American

Conference of the National Football League.

That's the kind of double trouble the Detroit Lions will be in tomorrow when they entertain Oakland in their annual Thanksgiving Day game.

Lamonia, still bothered by an ailing left shoulder, leads the AFC with 17 touchdown passes and 1,922 yards passing in helping the conference's most potent offense produce 245 points.

But Blanda is still young enough at 43 to beat a team with his throwing arm as well as his potent right leg. The combination is responsible for 101 of the Raiders' points—71 kicking and 30 on scoring tosses.

Blanda, believed to be the only pro football player to play in four different decades, gave a preview of his tremendous month of November on the last Sunday in October.

Lamonia was hurt in the first quarter and Blanda gladdened the hearts of middle-aged men everywhere by increasing a 7-0 Oakland lead with three touchdown tosses in a 33-14 Raiders' victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

The following Sunday Blanda wasn't required to rescue an ailing Lamonia—he just kicked a 49-yard field goal with three seconds to play to save a 17-17 tie. Then he won Oakland's next three.

Cleveland led Oakland until Blanda went in for a hurt Lamonia with 11 minutes to play. He tied it with a touchdown pass, then won it with a 23-yard field goal—all in the final 90 seconds.

Another touchdown pass on Nov. 15 beat Denver, 24-19, with just 2:38 to play and last Sunday he beat San Diego, 20-17, on a 16-yard kick with six seconds to play.

That's five games in a row Blanda has had a very large foot or hand in.

Coach Joe Schmidt counters with young Greg Landry, a third-year pro quarterback making his third

College, Pro Grid Lines

"I found I was losing a place in the team and I took it off. I don't make them mandatory," he said.

The president could not prevent when an acceptable helmet came that would enable the guys to make them required wearing—could be built. "We don't want to risk injury to our players," he said. "There have been so many myths built up about this—this—that we think it will hurt individuality, that it will hurt something from the game. When the fact is, we will make them required when the right one comes along." He added that another aid in his acceptance would come when the league has an overhelmet; majority of players who wore the helmet as youngsters.

The 1960 victory of amateurs of United States college teams to acquire helmets.

COLLEGES
Thursday

Favorite	Pa. State	Underdog	Michigan
Mississippi	14	2	Hogson
"Florida State"	3		

Saturday

Army	11 1 2	Navy	
"Georgia Tech"	7	Georgia Tech	
Virginia	11	Marquette	
Arkansas	7	Alabama	
Oklahoma	10	Oklahoma State	
Tennessee	7	Temple	
Rice	2	Boysie	
South. Methodist	1	Texas Christian	
Notre Dame	12	Southern Calif.	
Louisiana State	13	Tulane	

PROS
Thursday

"Lima"	2 1 2	Raiders	
"Dallas"	5	Packers	

Sunday

Vikings	10 1 2	Jets	
"Bills"	8	Patriots	
Bengals	7	Steelers	
Browns	7	Bears	
"Colts"	3	Oilers	
Broncos	2	Chargers	
"Cleveland"	3	Rams	
"Akers"	3 1/2	Redskins	
Cardinals	1	Eagles	
12			
Monday			

not leading its division has a better record than Dallas-Los Angeles which is 6-3-1.

Rookie halfback Duane Thomas, who scored three touchdowns against Washington, has given him to the Cowboys' spitting animosity against Dallas. His on the sidelines because of a sore shoulder.

"Thomas' looking better every time he goes into a game," Lardner said. "A rookie sees nothing on the field and just runs instinct and he's doing a good job of that."

Bowl Picture
 Associated Press

Dec. 12—Liberty Bowl, Memphis, Tenn. vs. Colorado (16 vs. opponent to be named).

Dec. 12—Sun Bowl, San Paso, Tex. vs. Tech (16 vs. Georgia Tech (12)).

Dec. 15—Pasadena Bowl, Pasadena, Calif. vs. Long Beach State (18-2) vs. Louisville (14-2).

Dec. 23—Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Fla.

Pro Football Statistics

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Leading Ground Gain

Avr. Tds	Player	All	Yards	Avg.	Tds
4.3	Little, Den.	169	701	4.3	3
3.2	Dixon, Oak.	146	687	4.7	1
3.2	Smith, Oak.	135	551	4.3	2
3.1	Klick, Min.	143	593	4.1	2
3.4	Camp, Min.	134	500	4.0	3
3.4	Canaka, Min.	134	500	4.0	3
3.2	Phillips, Cin.	110	494	4.2	2
4.2	Stamps, Buff.	120	458	4.1	5
3.7	Kelly, Cle.	124	467	3.7	5
4.3	Podewski, K.C.	111	461	4.3	3
3.2	Scott, Cle.	105	450	4.3	3

Leading Passers

Avr. Tds	Player	All	Comp.	Yds.	Tds	Avr.
13	Jamonia, Oak.	239	130	1,922	17	7.43
13	Nelson, Cle.	195	98	1,540	13	7.43
13	Shaw, Buff.	203	118	1,858	9	3.15
13	Camp, Min.	225	123	1,326	8	5.19
13	Dawson, K.C.	168	97	1,303	11	7.32
13	Griss, Min.	122	107	1,181	8	2.15
13	Brice, Buff.	209	115	1,005	11	7.10
13	Rail, Dal.	232	109	1,050	10	7.52
13	Lane, Den.	205	101	1,113	7	7.76
13	Johnson, Hou.	240	123	1,563	4	5.68

Leading Pass Receivers

Avr. Tds	Player	All	Yds.	Avg.	Tds
16.1	Arizcoe, Buff.	45	789	15.8	7
14.1	Reed, Hou.	38	506	13.3	2
14.1	Leyvas, Hou.	38	428	11.3	3
14.1	Stanton, Buff.	38	408	10.8	1
14.1	Denson, Cle.	35	459	13.4	3
14.1	Wells, Oak.	34	729	21.7	8
14.1	Chester, Oak.	34	443	13.0	8
14.1	Clark, Min.	34	431	12.7	10
17.1	Garrison, S.D.	31	678	21.9	10
17.1	Whalen, Den.	30	413	13.8	3

Leading Scorers

PAT	Player	FG	PAT	Pts.
33	Stensard, K.C.	0	19	27
31	Maada, Oak.	0	18	26
23	Wagner, Cin.	0	16	24
23	Stowfield, Den.	0	15	27
30	O'Brien, Bal.	0	14	26
25	Garrison, S.D.	10	0	20
25	Wagner, K.C.	10	0	20
30	Yepremian, Min.	13	19	57
25	Wells, Oak.	0	0	34

Force 19-21 vs Tennessee 19-1.
Jan. 1-Cotton Bowl, Dallas: Texas (4-0) vs Arkansas (9-1) vs Notre Dame (9-1).
Jan. 1-Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.: Stanford (18-1) vs Ohio State (10-1).
Jan. 2-Cotton Bowl, Miami: Nebraska (10-1) vs LSU (7-3), on condition it wins next game.
Jan. 2-Akron, Ohio: Akron (10-1) vs Miami (10-1).
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